

Hawaiian Gazette.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, January 21.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, .00. Temperature, Max. 78; Min. 65. Weather, cloudy.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.50c.; Per Ton, \$70. 88 Analysis Beets, 8s. 9 3-4d.; Per Ton, \$76.80.

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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1907.

—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE 2870

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

TOKIO, Jan. 19.—The training squadron which started for Honolulu has returned to Yokosuka, with masts broken and other damage done, the result of a three days' storm.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 18.—The House of Representatives has voted the salaries of the members to be \$7500.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 18.—Richard Bellinger of Seattle has been appointed land commissioner.

HAVANA, Cuba, January 18.—The coast line of the island of Jamaica is sinking. There is no bay left and the south side of the city of Kingston is submerged.

NEW YORK, January 18.—Admiral Davis reports that there are 400 dead in Kingston and 500 in the hospitals.

SMOLENSK, Russia, January 18.—The chief of the rural administration was today assassinated by a school boy. The boy was killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 19.—The Board of Education has issued a statement scathing in its denunciation of President Jordan of Stanford University, in which it calls his attack on segregation of Japanese school children uncalled for, unfair and unjustifiable.

CHICAGO, January 19.—Walsh, banker, has been indicted on 193 counts for mismanagement of his banking institution.

CINCINNATI, January 19.—Floods threaten to do great damage in Ohio.

PORTLAND, January 19.—The Columbia river is frozen over. **SAN FRANCISCO, January 18.**—John Siemen, the gaspiper, and his partner in crime, Louis Dabner, have been sentenced to death. The date of the execution is set for March 22.

KINGSTON, January 20.—The clearing up of the debris is proceeding rapidly. Order reigns in the city and there are few looting. Not a shot has been fired to enforce the law. The American naval surgeons from Admiral Evans' ships have done magnificent work. Five hundred bodies have been buried. Scores of people were cremated at street-crossings where they were hemmed in on all sides by burning buildings. Fully 1000 people have been maimed for life and thousands have sustained lesser injuries. The steamer Prinz Waldemar is a total wreck.

TOKIO, January 20.—The damage to the training squadron, which had started for Honolulu and been forced to put back because of the storm, included the loss of six of the boats and the injuring of thirty members of the crews. The squadron will be refitted and will start again within a short time.

LONDON, January 20.—The separation of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough has been effected without any publicity, due to the intervention of King Edward.

OLEAN, NEW YORK, January 20.—Frank W. Higgins, ex-Governor of New York state, is hopelessly ill.

SANFORD, Indiana, January 20.—A carload of dynamite exploded here yesterday, wrecking a passenger train and killing fifteen and injuring thirty-five persons.

LOS ANGELES, January 20.—It is planned to colonize Lower California with two million Russian Jews.

BERLIN, January 20.—Prince Henry, brother of Emperor William, is ill.

ROME, January 20.—Ex-Premier Sarracco died yesterday.

ST. THOMAS, January 19.—American marines are picketing the streets of Kingston. Six hundred bodies have been recovered by dynamiting the ruins.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, January 21.—The American bluejackets have been withdrawn upon the peremptory demand of the Governor, who resented the landing of foreign troops.

The United States squadron under Admiral Evans has sailed for Guantanamo, Mexico, and the dispatching of a supply ship has been countermanded, as results of the refusal of assistance.

Vultures in their descents upon the ruins aid the searchers in locating the bodies of victims.

LONDON, January 21.—There is a feeling of regret here over the Kingston incident, but there is an absence of public expression pending an official report of the Governor's conduct.

SANFORD, Ind., January 21.—There are twenty-seven dead from the explosion of a carload of dynamite here. The entire passenger train that received the shock was demolished. One thousand feet of the railway track was blown up.

CINCINNATI, January 21.—The Ohio river continues rising. Twenty thousand people are homeless from the flood.

ALEXANDROVSK, January 21.—Saghalien has been visited by severe earthquakes.

BUFFALO, N. Y., January 21.—A wind storm has swept this city, raging for eighteen hours. The damage is estimated at \$1,500,000. Five steamers are aground in the harbor.

CLEVELAND, O., January 21.—The storm here has resulted in one killed and one fatally and many seriously injured. Much damage has been done to property.

NEW YORK, January 21.—The trial of Harry K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White at Madison Square Gardens last July will begin today.

RIO DE JANEIRO, January 1.—Bubonic plague has reappeared here. There have been 32 cases and 8 deaths to date.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Senate has passed the bill prohibiting any cooperation to contribute to the campaign fund of any political party.

This was one of the recommendations contained in the President's first message to Congress, the necessity for such a law being shown during the course of the recent investigations into the life insurance affairs of the big companies.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 22.—The banks have resumed payment but there has been no attempt made to resume business. It is estimated that the losses to the banks in the earthquake will aggregate a million and a half dollars.

HAVANA, Jan. 22.—A steamer, be-

The Arcola is a British steamer of 1651 tons register. She is out from Cardiff, Wales.

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 22.—Twenty-five Japanese who had been smuggled across the border from Mexico have been captured by the immigration officials and deported.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Forty-five cases of diphtheria and one hundred cases of scarlet fever reported to the health authorities is the record in this city for the past twenty-four hours.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—The jury has disagreed in the Shea trial.



PENCIL SKETCH OF FLOWS AS THEY APPEARED JANUARY 17, 1907. THE TWO ROWS OF BLACK STONES IN FOREGROUND MARK THE GOVERNMENT ROAD. THE WHITE PUFF AT TOP OF HILL ON THE LEFT IS PRESUMABLY A SMALL CRATER, POSSIBLY THE SOURCE OF ONE OF THE FLOWS. ON THE HILL IN THE MIDDLE DISTANCE IS SEEN TWO WHITE LINES. ABOVE AND TO THE RIGHT IS A ROUND SPOT, ALSO WHITE. THESE CAME TOGETHER AT TWO A. M. FRIDAY, THE 18TH, FORMING A SINGLE BROAD SHEET OF MOLTEN LAVA, ENTERING THE MAIN FLOW AT THE BOTTOM OF THE HILL AND CONTINUING DOWN ON THE RIGHT OF THE SKETCH.

LIQUOR MEN'S PROPOSED BILL

Dealers Disagree Over
Citizen's Clause
and Fee.

Shall the holding of liquor licenses in the Territory of Hawaii be restricted to citizens only? That is the question at issue before the Liquor Dealers' Association, which met in Waverley Hall yesterday afternoon to discuss the provisions of a new liquor law they will present to the Legislature. Fifty members of the association were present, all but two of them being men engaged in the liquor business in Honolulu. The report of the special committee, which has been at work for some time drafting a suitable bill and holding conferences with the members of the Anti-Saloon League and the Civic Federation, was presented, and all was going along smoothly when Ambrose Wirtz of Hackfeld & Co. made a motion to strike out any clause forbidding the granting of a license to an alien. Nobody seconded the motion, but it brought the meeting up with a short turn and forced an adjournment until Thursday, by which time the matter will be talked over.

The special committee, consisting of Colonel McCarthy, A. Wirtz, H. A. Juen, W. C. Peacock, E. S. Cunha and D. H. Lewis, had prepared both a majority and a minority report, having them printed for distribution among the members. The majority report advocated a bill based upon that presented to the Legislature at its last session and killed during the final stage. This bill provides for the creation of licensing boards, appointed by the Supervisors of each county. The conditions for licenses are:

(1) The applicant must be a citizen of the United States.
(2) The fee for a license to sell within three miles of a first or second-class postoffice shall be \$1000; within two miles of a third-class postoffice the fee shall be \$500, and in all other sections \$250.

(3) Violations of the liquor law to be punishable by fine only, the imprisonment penalty to be eliminated.

(4) No saloon license to be granted to any premises where any other business is carried on, nor a retail or a saloon liquor license of any class to any person or corporation doing a retail business other than the sale of liquor in the district in which the license is to be used.

(5) The license fee for cafes, where no bar is used, to be seventy-five per cent. of the saloon license fee.

(6) For cafes, run in connection with a saloon, having the privilege of selling on Sundays and during closed hours with meals, the fee to be fifty per cent. of the saloon license fee.

(7) All clubs where liquors and meals are served to pay the same license as any other licensee in the same district.

(8) No license to be granted within

400 feet of any church or schoolhouse.
(9) No intoxicating liquors to be sold to women, minors or interdicted persons. No minors to be allowed to loiter about a saloon. No woman to be employed on the premises in which a license is to be operated, nor any minor to be employed about the premises, and no women or girls to be allowed to assemble together on the licensed premises.

(10) Closed hours to be from midnight until five o'clock in the morning and on Sundays.

These are the principal provisions in the bill outlined in the majority report, some of the points having been adopted from suggestions of the Anti-Saloon League. The main difference between this measure and the one now in operation is that aliens are put out of the saloon business, women are forbidden saloon privileges, the license fees for all classes are raised and licenses are issued by a board instead of as at present by the Territorial Treasurer.

In support of their contention that the issuance of licenses may legally be restricted to citizens, the committee quote from the Federal statutes framed for the District of Alaska, which forbids the sale of liquors except by citizens. The contention is further made by members of the committee, although not embodied in the report, that a similar provision is in force in the District of Columbia and in seven of the states of the Union.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

The minority report recommends that the license fees be on the following basis: Wholesale liquor licenses, per annum, \$1000; jobbing licenses, \$750; retail saloon licenses, \$500; retail hotel and restaurant licenses, \$750; country inn licenses, \$250, and special licenses, \$15 per day. The country inn specified are to be hotels located in districts outside of a five-mile radius of any postoffice of the first or second-class, and outside of a radius of three miles of a postoffice of the third-class, the owners of the premises to qualify by having four furnished bedrooms in addition to those required by those resident on the premises, and to serve meals for travelers.

THE POINTS OF CONTENTION.

The two questions upon which the members of the association are expected to differ are those dealing with the citizen's clause and the placing of the saloon license at \$1000.

It is understood that a determined effort is to be made by some to eliminate the citizen's clause at all hazards, partly because of the danger of the law being declared unconstitutional if the clause is included, but principally because some of the wholesalers fear a big loss of trade if the Oriental saloonkeeper is shut out of the business. On the other hand a great many of the citizen licensees, at the present time, realize that the manner in which a good many of the Oriental saloons are now run is bringing the saloon business into much disfavor and is creating a sentiment which may bring about drastic legislation from which the law-abiding and respectable dealer will be made to suffer equally with the law-breaker and the owners of the disreputable joints. Equally strong is the knowledge that with the Orientals eliminated the trade of the citizen licensee will be increased.

The question of paying a thousand dollars for their next license is also knocking the brows of some saloonkeepers. It is argued that this high license will keep down the number of licensees, a thing looked upon favorably by the temperance advocates and by the better class of saloon men, who can afford to pay the money to keep down competition. Other saloonkeepers are inclined to think that the five hundred dollars difference in the hand is better than the eliminated competition in the bush, especially when the difference may be the means of putting

them themselves on the outside.

The provision making retail dealers other than liquor dealers ineligible for licenses will also be fought, some large firms being included in the provisions of this section.

It is over these that the meeting of Thursday will debate, with the probabilities that the citizen's clause will be retained in the draft to be sent to the Legislature and the other two disputed points altered to make the saloon license \$500 and allow the licensee to deal in whatever other wares than liquors and cigars as suits him.

QUESTION OF HARBOR RANGE LIGHT UNSETTLED

As yet the question of the location of the harbor rear range light tower has not been determined. Captain Slattery, U. S. A. engineer, left it when he departed in dispute with the Governor, who supported the Superintendent of Public Works in objecting to the obstruction of the intersection of Fort street and the esplanade with the structure. An alternative site nearby is offered by the Government. Captain Lane and Captain Piltz called on the Governor yesterday in relation to the lighthouse site. What was said at the conference is thus far held confidential.

PREPARING BILLS FOR COMING LEGISLATURE

The draft bills prepared by the Legislative committee of the Republican central committee will be in shape to be taken up by the committee of the whole this week, after which the public will be taken into the confidence of the party and told what has been going on in the effort to frame legislative measures covering those points outlined in the party platform. Such is the information given yesterday by Senator John C. Lane, chairman of the central committee.

The Legislative committee has been holding several meetings of late, the last being held on Saturday night in Senator W. O. Smith's office. At these meetings the members have been thrashing out the points of the proposed bills, although the actual putting of their ideas on paper has only just begun. It has been the desire of the committee not to give out any information on what bills are proposed nor in what way they are to be treated until they have submitted their final report to the central committee.

WON WALKING PRIZES.

Miss Ada Rhodes won a ten-dollar prize on Sunday by being the first lady among the passengers of the steamer Mauna Loa to reach the a-a flow on the excursion. A contest for another ten-dollar prize among the lady passengers of the steamer Kinau was won in the same way by Mrs. Marshall. The walk was a most difficult one, but many ladies made it successfully.

ONE SENTENCE ENOUGH.

Mateo Colon, who was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for ten years and the payment of a fine of \$1000 the other day, on conviction under one indictment for assault and battery with a deadly weapon, had a noble prospect entered for him yesterday under the second indictment.

DELIGHTED SIGHTSEERS

Volcano Excursionists
Enthralled at the
Lava Flow.

The hundred delighted excursionists returned yesterday morning from the lava flows of Mokuaweewe. They had watched, fascinated, the fiery stream during the night and had stood before the creeping mass of cinders during the day, the immensity of which awed and the irresistibility of which made nervous even the most phlegmatic among the sightseers. It was no little river of fire that Pele had poured across the hardened flows of the past, such as it appeared that some had looked for, but a grinding, shifting, ever approaching field of rough cinder-like slag and irregular rugged cakes, surface cooled, stretching a moving, grinding, grating front for half a mile across the face of the country, devouring all that stood in the path.

Seen by day the flow outwardly showed little sign of fire, except that when a boulder, crashing from the summit of the lower edge, was split and the black, cooled surface shown to be only a thin skin covering the red hot stone within. At times the surface of the flow would be rent by an internal explosion and then living fire would gush out a molten stream of rock, stop as suddenly, hardened into a reddish tongue and gradually turn from red to gray, from gray to black or brown, while the cinders ever advancing covered it deep below the following flow.

Cameras up the score snapped the scene, the sightseers gathered souvenirs and stuffed them in their pockets, forgetting in the hours of excitement actually in touch with nature's marvel the four miles of weary walking between them and the steamers. The trip over was an exceptionally smooth one, the two vessels, the Kinau and the Mauna Loa, arriving off the coast within sight of the streams before midnight. In the darkness the flow seemed indeed a river of fire and the majority of the excursionists watched its changing outlines until daybreak.

Shortly after daybreak the majority of the sightseers landed and tramped over the a-a towards the flow, which proved to be within four miles of the landing place. The party then scattered, some contenting themselves with watching the advancing tide of lava from below, others going some distance up the stream.

The return trip proved to be equally smooth as the passage over, the tired but enthusiastic excursionists arriving in the city early enough in the morning for a late breakfast. The appreciation of the sightseers of the good treatment afforded them by the Inter-Island officials expressed itself in a resolution, signed by a committee for the passengers of the Mauna Loa and presented to President Kennedy, who was a passenger aboard. The resolution was:

Honolulu, Jan. 23, 1907.

The passengers of the Mauna Loa on